RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1892.

#### ANOVATION TO MR. CRISP

A COMPLETE REBUKE TO THE NEW YORK MUGWUMPS.

Great Indignation at the Treatment Accorded the Speaker at the Reform Club

Banquet-Washington News.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, ! Washington, Dec. 12, 1892.

It is very questionable if such a scene as was precented in the House this morning has ever been known before within the walls of the Capitol, and few men were ever greeted with the spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations which were enacted as Speaker Crisp entered the hall. The affront gratituitously offered ism at the Tariff Reform Club dinner in New York on Saturday night had been the theme of discussion among all the members during the preceding day and early this morning, and with one accord they seemed to resent the indignity heaped upon him by the radical freetraders and Mugwump element that predominated at the club dinner.

As the hands of the big clock pointed to high noon the door leading to the Speak-er's room opened and Mr. Crisp entered. In a second the hall was re-echoing with shouts of applause, and scarcely a memeitner Democrat or Republican, refrained from the clapping of hands or in exclamations of approbation. For fully five minutes the uproar lasted. It was a proud moment for the Speaker. A proud peers, and a demonstration which no man could despise at the hands of his

Crisp paused only an instant, a simile came to his lips, a proud, satisfied gleam in his eye, the insult of Saturday by extremists, was lost to him in the spontaneous assurance of loyalty and esteem volunteered in unmistakable terms by the cool, clear and deliberate men who serve the country under his guidance. If there was a man in the room who had been inclined to oppose Mr. Crisp as the next Speaker, and who in secret had not regretted the indignity offered him, he must have indeed felt small in such an hour, and must know now that the present Speaker will succeed himself; in fact, could the Speaker of the Fifty-third Congress been elected this morning a unan-lmous vote of the Democrats would have been recorded for Mr. Crisp. He ascended the chair at once, and the pounding of the gavel in his hands quelled the out-

The Turiff Reform Club had invited Mr. Crisp to be one of their guests, and a number of Democrats of the Senate and House were also invited. President-elect Cleveland was the honored guest of the occasion. He, being the third officer in the Government, very naturally supposed that in a gathering of the Democrats of country he would be called upon to speak, and had prepared a short speech for the occasion, but although sitting within two seats of the presiding officer he was entirely ignored, also one or more abers of the House were called upon, although calls were made for him, presiding officer never called upon Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, the is serving his first term in Conhowever, was called on, and in a speech, sulted to the tastes of his mist' hosts, arraigned the House

x-Secretary Fairchild when asked for explanation of the rudeness of the club Mr. Crisp, made matters worse by the blundering excuse "that among so many Democrats, all could not be This is regarded here as being the first intimation that Tom Johnson, who is president of several street railway lines In Ohio, was a "prominent" Demo

The occasion was "all the rage" this orning, and but little else was talked of. The Virginia delegation are a unit in condemning the bad treatment. They all voted for Speaker Crisp last sessio cept Wise and Tucker, who were for Mr. Mills, but all now are solid for the pre-sent occupant of the Chair.

Mr. Lester said: "I think Mr. Crisp's official position entitled him to more couraside from his own strong per-

Lawson remarked that he sidered the treatment very rough, but it will have the beneficial effect of insuring Mr. Crisp's re-election. Mr. Epes said: "Such treatment as that

was simply outrageous from any standpoint you look at it, and the explanation Hon. George D. Wise said: "That was of the kind of hospitality we have in Virginia. We never invite a man to our tables to insult him.

Colonel O'Ferrall and the others in the delegation were all outspoken in their denunciation of the affair. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York,

said: "Those gentlemen have been so absorbed in mugwump literature that they forget the duties of host to guests."

Mr. Buchanan, of the Ninth district,

said: "I should infer that the manners of those gentlemen need reforming as badly as does the tariff."

A telegram was received this morning y Mr. Wise from Mr. R. A. Dunlop, ceretary of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, asking if a vote would be taken to-morrow in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage. Mr. Wise responded that he thought action would be taken, and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce will probably come up to-night.

In the ovation tendered Mr. Crisp this morning Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed, alias "The Czar." took no part, but sat at his desk looking around as if he thought his Republican friends were crazy. On the opening day of the session, when flowers were piled around promiscuonely, Mr. Reed's desk was bare. A friend passing by said: "Why, Tom, how is it you are forgotten in the floral distribution?" The ex-Speaker whirled his portly form around in the chair, and in pronounced Yankee drawl said: "Ah, me: I am nobody's darling.

it is said that Mr. Muldoon has been takes a man as well up in his business Muldoon is in his to reduce Mr. Cleveod's weight, but Mr. Harrison reduced weight very much the other day by single massage; in fact, he made him-it a light-weight. The burning queshowever, now is among the officetockers, how much will Mr. Cleveland retheir wait.

"You can't imagine," said a gentleman sterday, "the number of desirable erths soon to be open to the faithful. We are going to get them, too. I can to no reason why low tariff patriots should stagger through the wilderness of life, sucking their paws for nourishment, while high tariff Republicans fondle terrapin on a chafing dish; but excuse me a minute. I have an engagement to go over the bine book with a friend who is not

Captain William C. Marshall, principal of the Cleveland High School in Fauquier county, was at the Capitol to-day. Mrs. E. M. Page and Miss Fannie Shep-

herd, of Fluvanna county, were in the members' gallery of the House to-day. The following postoffice changes were made to-day:

North Carolina-P. M. Rymar at Juno, mbe county, vice W. B. Smith; Daws at Cockrells, Nash county, vice M. C. Bane.
Pensjons granted to-day:
Figure Original William Pollard, George Fentress, James H. Waltes; addi- the United States, and demand an explational, Fritz W. Schroeder; original widow, Mary Brinkley. North Carolina — Original, Sampson

Mackey; additional, Richard Jones; original widow, Mary J. Weaver. H. L. W.

#### The Senate.

Senators Irby (S. C.) and Warren (Rep., Wyo.) were in their seats for the first time this seasion when the Vice-Presi-dent rapped the Senate to order this morning, leaving only seven senators still These are: Messra. Allison, Colquitt, Gibson (La.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, nire and Stanford

The certificates of election of presidential electors were presented from the States of New Jersey, Colorado, Connec-ticut and Obio and placed on file.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), from the Judi-clary Committee, reported a bill to pro-vide for the punishment of offenses on the high seas, and it was considered and passed. It provides penaltics against per-sons, not of a ship's crew, who aid or encourage riots, disorders or affrays on board American vessels at sea; and it does not in any other respect change the existing law, which applies only to members of the ship's crew.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr.

Vest (Dem., Mo.) last Tuesday for the appointment of a commission to treat with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory with a view to making arrangements to induce them to take homesteads in severalty was taken up. Mr. Berry said he did not disagree to the policy of appointing a commission as proposed, but he criticised Mr. Vest's description of the lawlessness in the In-

dian Territory as overdrawn and exagge-Mr. Peffer (P. P., Kas.) advocated the joint resolution and declared that the Indian Territory was a refuge for thieves, burglars and murderers. There was a very general demand, he said, on the part of the people in the West (and also in the East) that the Government take some action, and take it early, to throw open all the unused lands of the Indian Territory, and that the people who need homes should go in and obtain them. He believed that the time had come for Congress to lay bold hands on the

Indian Territory and its people.

Mr. Vest, replying to remarks of Mr. Berry, in defense of Judge Parker, of the Fort Smith Committee, narrated the case of a poor negro, who had been tried in that court and found guilty and sentenced to be harved for shooting upon a tenced to be hanged, for shooting upon a party who broke into his house at night (and who turned out to be a deputy mar-shal), the judge having charged that the prisoner was presumed to have knowledge of the official character of the man who was killed. The case had been brought to his (Mr. Vest's) attention, and he had taken the record of the case to the Department of Justice, where the pardon clerk (Mr. Boteler) had re-commended pardon to the prisoner. He (Mr. Vest) had then brought the papers to Fresident Cleveland, who read them that same night, and commuted the sentence to ten years' imprisonment. A Senator: He ought to have been

Mr. Vest: He ought to have been acquitted, in the first instance; or he ought to have been pardoned by the President. But Judge Parker afterwards denounced that action on the part of President Cleveland as an interference with his judicial authority, and has since then denounced President Harrison for interfering with one of his sentences. That is the sort of court which is to give to the civilized Indians of this country an idea of our mode of administering justice, "Heaven save us," said Mr. Vest, "from setting such an example as those of the slaughter-house at Fort Smith to the civilized or uncivilized people of this con-

The Indian Territory joint resolution laid aside without action, and the Anti-Option bill was taken up, the q tion being on the amendment offered by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) at the last ses sion to strike out section 10, formerly

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) criticised the manner in which the bill was printed, not showing in difference of type the bill as passed by the House, the amendments as adopted by the Senate, and the amend ments that are now pending, and he suggested a reprint so the Senate could act intelligently on the subject.

Mr. Washburn said with the under-standing that there would be no delay, he had no objection to the bill being re-printed, and going over till to-morrow. There was a purpose he said on the part of people interested in defeating the measure to do so by delay. That purpose had been announced publicly in the newspapers and in other ways. He did not propose to be stampeded or to agree to any proposition of delay for the benefit of that class of people. He read a telegram, which he had just received from New Orleans, "one of the storm centres of the nefarious business," stating that cotton speculators and speculating towns had wired to Washington to postpone the bill till after the holidays, and that was done through no sympathy for the producers, but under the idea that exaggerated reports of a short crop would enable them to unload at higher prices.

Mr. White (Dem., La.) asked for the name signed to the telegram; but Mr. Washburn declined to give it. The bill, Washburn declined to give it. The bill, gwas with the consent of Mr. Washburn considered to be printed in the manner suggested by Mr. Harris, and then it

went over until to-morrow.

The Senate at 3:95 P. M., after an executive session of five minutes, during ferred, adjourned till to-morrow.

On Speaker Crisp entering the House there was a most unusual scene. All the Democratic members present, with scarce a noticeable exception, rose to their cans joined in. The Speaker rapped for order, but the House refused t and continued cheering for some time. Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, re-ported the Army Appropriation bill, and

it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Davis (P. P., Kan.), from the Committee on Labor, reported the bill to prohibit the employment of convict labor n public works. House calendar,

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) offered for reference a resolution reciting an edi-torial in the New York Sun of the 30th ultimo, headed "Outrage by the Post-office." This editorial charged that clerks in the Department at Washington were in the habit of excluding newspapers from the privilege of being carried in the mails as second-class matter without previous notice to the publisher that such action was intended, and, further, that "It has discovered that there are persons residing at the national capital who will attempt the adjustment of difficulties of this sort for a money consideration and seek em-ployment on the score of influence possessed with persons occupying responsible positions."

Cummings' resolution continues as follows: "And whereas it is further stated in said editorial that the ostensible reason for interference with the distribution of trade journals is a desire to keep the mails from being loaded down with advertising matter, for which the people have not subscribed, yet during months that preceded the election many millions of campaign documents were carried in the mails at rates not allowed to publications issued for business purposes, or in the interest of such causes

as temperance and religion; it is "Resolved, That the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads be directed to investigate the charges above set forth, and to that end call upon the Hon.

John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General of passed in the Senate.

nation thereof."
The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and at 1:40 the House adjourned till to

#### CAUSE OF THE CRISP INSULT.

It is Said it is on Account of Speaker Crisp's Silver Views.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 12.-The Constitution will say, editorially, to-morrow of the treatment accorded Speaker Crisp by Mr. Anderson, who presided at the New York Rform Club banquet Saturday

'The intention of the insult is explained by Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, who says that the club is opposed to Judge Crisp for Speaker. That is to say, Anderson, who presided, violates and out-rages the hospitality of his own club, because, he says, the organization is opposed to Crisp for Speaker, What is at the bottom of this opposition? It is not based on the idea that Speaker Crisp. is not a tariff reformer, for he goes as far in that direction as Mr. Cleveland. He is quite as keen for tariff reform as any genuine Democrat, and is anxiuos to take prompt advantage of the popular cudorsement of the Democratic programme. What, then is the trouble?

"It is simply this: That Speaker Crisp is in favor of the free coinage of silver and the Reform Club is in favor of a policy of money monopoly, having been organized, in fact, to further that policy. That is the secret of the studied insult offered to the Speaker of the House. Well, we are glad it has come in that shape. If the Goldolators and the money power propose to control, that fact can-not be made apparent a moment too soon. We are glad that the issue is to be squarely made. It deserves to be fought out on its merits. We thank Anderson for his methods of beginning the new-campaign, and are glad to note that Mr. Cleveland is disgusted with the treat-ment of Speaker Crisp. With Cleveland, Stevenson and Crisp in charge we are prfectly content to rest the case of the people against the monopolists.'

### MR. CRISP AND MR. CLEVELAND.

They Understand Each Other on the Tariff. What the Former Would Have Sald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The Reform Club incident was construed by many members to be the opening of the Speaker's campaign for the Fifty-third Congress. For the first time there was an expressed desire for a list of the members of the Reform Club, and Mr. Cockran and others, who have succeeded in examining such a list, assert that at all times the Mugwumps and Repulicans are able to control the policies of the Reform Club, and that, therefore, it is not much of a Democratic club after all.

There is a general impression in Congressional circles that Mr. Cleveland and Speaker Crisp have a thorough under-standing as to the tariff reform course to be pursued in the Fifty-third Congress, and that the President-elect was in entire ignorance of the intended slight to be placed upon Speaker Crisp, and in his position as a guest, powerless to prevent it, even had he suspected it after looking ver the programme of the evening. Members were to-day comparing the

speech of Mr. Cleveland and the one intended to be delivered by Mr. Crisp, and find therein remarkable accord on the methods to be pursued in the reform of the tariff. Speaker Crisp's speech had it been delivered Saturday night would have shown that while in the present Congress with a Republican Senate be lavored the tentative plan of separate bills, his opin-ion, of course, to be pursued after next March when the Democrats control not only both branches of the House, but the Presidency as well, is that the tariff should be revised by a general bill. On this subject he says: The Democrats of the present House were determined to strike at the existing law by separate bills annulling its oppressive features. This method possessed two advantages over any other suggested. It afforded a hope that some of the bills might pass, thus giving to the people relief, and it rendered it certain that in the approaching into the field defending their own general

"If I might speak for my political as-sociates on the subject of taxation I would say we believe in a tariff for revenue, we believe that unnecessary taxa-tion is unjust taxation; we believe that all taxation should be for public purposes and the necessaries of life should be bur-dened the least; we believe that on luxuries higher duties may be imposed, and we believe that all raw material should be

"Speaking to my political associates I would say: Keeping these principles in view, we should now at the earliest practicable moment enter upon the consideration of a general tariff law to take the place of that now on the statute books. The people have so decreed, and we are but agents to execute their will. Great interests are involved; complicated ques-

tions will present themselves."
It is doubtless a matter of great gratification to Speaker Crisp that among those who most emphatically condemn the inhospitality of the Reform Club are many members who were not even his supporters in the famous speakership

contest.

Representative Crain, of Texas, who was Mr. Mill's manager during the speakership fight, said to-day, speaking of the Reform Club incident: "It was an outrage to Mr. Crisp personally, but especially to the Speaker of the House and

to the House itself. "Mr. Crisp was not invited to that dinner in any but his official capacity. He would not have been invited if he had not been Speaker of the House, was there as Speaker of the House. insult was to his office and to the House. I have all along been an anti-Crisp man am now for Crisp, and will be from this time forward.'

## UNCLE SAM WINS THE SUIT.

Decision in the Case of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The Supreme Court of the United States to-day in an opinion delivered by Associate Justice Brewer decided the long-pending controversy between the United States and the Southern Pacific railroad over certain valuable lands situated between the Colorado river and Pacific ocean, within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company claimed successor to the Atlantic and Pacific The case came up on appeal from the circuit court for the Southern district of California. Justice Brewer held that the title of the lands in question vested in the Atlantic and Pacific were forfeited by the act of Congress in 1886, and did not pass to the Southern Pacific railroad, but was thereby restored to the public s, and therefore the title rests in the United States. The decision of the lower court is reversed, with instructions to issue a decree giving to the United States

The property in question is valued at several millions of dollars, consisting of land worth \$40 to \$50 an acre.

Prohibition Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—Special.— By a vote of 69 to 47 the Childs Prohibition bill passed its second reading in the lower house of the General Assembly It is stated that Governor Tillto-night. man and his advisers have prepared a high license bill as a substitute to be

### FEDERATION OF LABOR.

OPENING SESSION OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFENTION.

The War on the World's Fair Management Begun-"Pinkertonism" and "Carnagieism" Denounced by the Speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.-The twelfth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order this morning by President Gompers. Seventyfive delegates were present, representing 400,000 tradesmen of all kinds.

George L. Chance, president of the Typographical Union, No. 2, delivered the address of welcome. In his remarks he deprecated the condition of the working man in Pennsylvania by reason of the low wages paid, and said the laws of the nation and State are partly responsible for the state of affairs. According to a judge of the supreme court trades are tyrannies, while the treasonable act of the Carnegie corporation in making war upon our State was perfectly justi-It is possible that through the blood of the men, who died on the banks of the Monongahela last July may come a realization of the true condition of af-fairs, and that the legislation of the future will be in the masses rather than of the aggrandizement of the few. President Gompers responded and said

he desired to express his appreciation of the warning note sounded in Pennsylvania "It is time," he said, "that the workers, who are producers, should formulate their demands, and in no uncertain tones present them to those who would seek the destruction of that spirit of independence. It is lamentable that judges will stoop so low as to aim at an end so despicable as has been recently witnessed in Pennsyl

John Swinton, of New York, made a half hour's address, in which he also declared that sufferers from labor strifes should be pensioned the same as are veterans of the Union army. He dwelt upon the Homestead trouble and denounced "Pinkertonism," "Frickism," "Carnegieism" and "Blacklegism." He hoped to see the day when all labor organizations would be brought together in one great congress, and when strikes would be obliterated. At the conclusion of Mr. Swinton's remarks the committee on credentials presented its report, which was adopted. Eighty-one delegates were reported as being present.

President Gompers then read the composition of the committees, after which First Vice-President P. J. McGuire, of

Philadelphia, took the chair. Thomas J. Elderkin, general president and treasurer of the Lake Seamen's Benevolent Association, of Chicago, presented a resolution protesting against the awarding the printing of the World's Fair catalogue to the W. B. Conkey Company, of Chicago, a distinctly non-union office. This matter raised the livellest kind of a discussion, and as it was without the official seal of the International Typographical Union or of the Chicago Typographical Union, President Gompers raised a point of order that as the resolution was not received unanimously it was out of order. The Chair decided the point well taken and it was sustained.

The convention adopted the rules of the Birmingham, Ala., Convention, last year, but suspended the rules temporarily so that Delegate Elderkin and the Interna-tional Typographical delegates could conand report after President Gompers' ad-

Mr. Gompers then began reading his report, and at its conclusion the com-mittee that considered the Chicago protest came in, but they had not agreed upon the wording of the resolution. An amendment was offered to strike out the word "Union" and insert "Fair," and this started a general discussion. The ma-jority of the International Typographical Union delegates favored "Fair," ground that a union office was necessa-rily a "Fair" one, and that the milder word would have more weight with the World's Fair directors.

President Compers admonished the delegates to abide by the suggestions of the International Typographical Union delegates, because of their interests being particularly involved. This was not heeded, however, for by a vote of 50 to 20 the convention decided to retain the word The resolutions as adopted read:

Whereas it having come to our knowl-edge that the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition are about to let the ontract for the large and important of printing the catalogue for said Exposition; and Whereas we are led to believe from pub-

lished accounts in the daily press that it is contemplated to let the contract to a non-union Chicago firm; and

Whereas the Chicago Typographical Union has displayed the most friendly spirit toward the World's Columbian Exposition and was the first body of organized labor to purchase stock in the World's Fair Company; therefore be it Resolved. That the American Federa-

tion of Labor, also friendly to the Fair, carnestly protest against the awarding of the above contract to any but a recognized union office. To-night the resolutions were tele-

graphed to Chicago, and to morrow they will be laid before the ways and means committee of the Columbia Exposition, in the hope of influencing that body in awarding the contract for the printing of the catalogues.

The report of Secretary Chris Evans, of New York, was then read. It shows the total receipts during the past year to have been \$25,990 and total expenses \$18,324, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$7,696. At 6 o'clock the Convention adjourned

until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Convention will end Saturday afternoon, at which time officers will be

#### ANOTHER HOMESTEAD SENSATION. The Ex-Strikers Charged With Complicity in the Poisoning Plot.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.-Informations are to be made shortly against persons implicated in the alleged poisoning plot against Homestead steel workers, and sensational developments are expected. As yet the attorreys for the Carnegie Steel Company are reticent as the publication came before their plans were fully matured.

The alleged conspiracy was the principal topic of discussion here to-day. The strikers discredit the story, and claim they are being persecuted, while counsel for the Carnegies assert that they will

be able to substantiate the charges. Secretary Kiligailon, of the Amalga-mated Association, was seen this morning, and said: The idea that the Amalgamated Association would take part in such a flendish plot is preposterous. I do not know this man Beatty and have never heard of him before. I assure you Amalgamated Association has had nothing whatever to do with this case in

any shape or form. E. Y. Brock, one of the attorneys for the Carnegies, was averse to talking on the subject to-day, but finally said:

"As to Beatty's statement in Louisthat he was arrested to prevent his testifying who fired the first shot on the morning of the riot is nonsense. He was arrested because of his complicity in the poisoning plot, and he knows it. company is gathering more evidence aginst the leaders, and every day adds something to the chain being forged around them. We think our case will be made the stronger by a few days' wait-

With the exception of those directly interested in the prosecution of the ex-strikers of Homestead few persons can be found who credit the story that nonunion men were poisoned by the locked out men and others, Amalgamated offi-cials, ex-employes of the Carnegie Steel Company, and people generally, ridicule the story. They say, even though it be true, as alleged, that Beatty and certain other individuals were parties to a scheme to poison non-union workmen, it is absurd to suppose that any prominent Homestead striker of the famous advisory committee would permit himself drawn into such a villainous plot to take human lives. Captain E. Y. Brock, attorney for the

Carnegie Company, said further: "I can-not at this time tell you what other ar-rests will be made. We know just who we want, and the prisoners are under constant surveillance, so we have no fear of any one escaping. When we are ready, of any one escaping. the arrests will be made and the evidence secured as to the truth or falsity of the statements will not be made public until

the case comes up for trial in court."
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 12.—Robert J.
Beatty, arrested here for being concerned in the alleged plan to poison non-union men in the Homestead mills, applied for habeas corpus writ this morning before Judge Toney. The writ was issued, and the case placed on the docket for to-morrow.

#### STRIKERS STANDING FIRM. Forces of the Lockout Telegraphers Said to be Increasing.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.-Things look more encouraging to-day for the Rock Island strikers than at any time since they went out. So far as this end of the line is concerned, at St. Joseph the four operators who at first refused to go out to-day joined their brethren,

Reports received here from Topeka, Wichita, Guthrie and other important points on the Rock Island system show that the strikers are standing firm and that their numbers are being augmented.

#### The Running Races.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Dec. 12.-To-day's races resulted as follows: First race, five-eighths of a mile-Thiers in first, Belle D. second, Bolivar third. Time, 1:051/2.

Second race, five and a half furlongs-Mohammed first, Vespasian second, Spot third. Time, 1:121/2.
Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Mar-

mont first, Jamestown second, Charley Wilson third. Time, 1:0514 Fourth race, four and a half furlongs— Early Bloesem first, Luray second, Benjamin third. Time, 57.

Fifth race, mile and three-quarters— Manzico first, St. Luke second, Ecarte third. Time, 3:24. Sixth race, seven furlongs—Miss Bess first, Gray Rock second, Shotover third. Time, 1:35.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Dec. 12.-To-day's races resulted as follows: First race, four and a half furlongs— Miss Clay first, Mac Gregor second, Turner third. Time, 59. Second race, four and a half furlongs-

Selah first, Fatrick second, Freedom third. Time, 59. Third race, seven furlongs-Marty B. first, Aftermath second, Apollo third. Time,

Fourth race, five furlongs-Crocus first, Arapahoe second, Ferest third. Time, 1:04. Fifth race, one mile-Smuggler first, Pelham second, Gloster third. Time, 1:49%. Sixth race, five furlongs—Black Knight Time, 1:05%.

### Lora the Absolute Winner,

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12.-The absolute winner of the all-age stake of the Central Field Trials was P. Lorillard Jr.'s,

### Arizona Gold Fever.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Dec. 12.—The greatest gold fever evr known is on in Arizona. Men are quiting their work on the railroads, and the telegraphers are leaving their offices for a grand rush to the new placer grounds in the San Juan river. Every team has been taken, and fabulous prices are being offered for horses or any means of transportation to the mines, which are 175 miles from the Atlantic and

Pacific railroad. Prominent officials of the road have caught the fever and yesterday a party of ten left Canyon Diablo for the scene. On Friday morning one man washed out \$700 and in a day and a half another man washed out \$2,800. The excitement is so intense that it is interfering with the business in the adjoining towns.

### The War is Over.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 12.—The National Brotherhood of Soldiers was incorporated to-day. It takes in both ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers of the Democratic faith. Three of the incorporators are ex-Union and two ex-Confederate soldiers, all well-known citizens. Albert Thayer, Union; George Miller and G. S. Buntin, Confederate, are the leading spirits. Its motto is, "The War is Over." It is designed to be educational along Democratic and patriotic lines, and to counteract the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic if that body goes into politics. State Chairman Taggart and Governor-elect Matthews indorse the

#### new soldier movement. Lynching May Result.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 12.-News comes from Greenville of a murder which occurred nine miles from that place last night, which may result in a lynching. Henry Bargainer, deputy sheriff, had a warrant for Asa Davis, a desperate negro and attempted to arrest him. gainer entered Davis' cabin he was shot down, a load of buckshot from a musket tearing his head aimost from his body Davis and another negro are under arrest, and excitement runs high. There are threats of lynching. It is not known who did the killing.

Laura Bigger Jumped Her Board Bill. CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.-A warrant was sworn out this afternoon by the manager of the Grand Hotel for the arrest

Laura Bigger, the actress. She is charged with defrauding the hotel company by leaving town without paying her board bill. Miss Bigger has been playing the part of the charming widow in "A Trip to Chinatown." The company is billed to play at Hamilton to-night where a detective has gone to serve the

### Wife of the Murderer Kid Returns.

EL PASO TEX., Dec. 12.-From passengers on yesterday's Southern Pacific exthat the wife of Kid, the notorious Indian refugee, had returned to San Carlos reservation and surrendered. She says that Kid committed many murders which have en charged to others. Every effort is being made by the army to capture Kid.

### Is Mr. Blaine a Catholic?

NEW YORK, Dec. 12,-A special to the Times from Washington says Father Ducey, of New York, was in Washington yesterday, which revived the rumors con-cerning Blaine's religious views. It was the talk at the hotels last night that Blaine was ging to join the Catholic Church shortly.

### Snicide of a Baron.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.-Baron Frederick Wergelspig, adjutant to Emperor Francis Joseph, has suicided. The cause is not

# SHEPARD IN HOT WATER

THE SOUTH-HATING BLATHER-SKITE SHOWN UP AT LAST.

A Letter Produced in Court Showing that He Furnished Money to Bribe Advertising Commissioners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 .- There was a big sensation this morning in the suit brought by Frank S. Gray against Colonel Elliot F. Shepard to recover some \$20,000 for breach of contract in the supreme court. Judge Leach sitting.

Mr. Gray was business manager of the Mail and Express. He had a five years' contract at \$10,000 a year, and was discharged on January 4,1890, about two years before the contract was out. Mr. Gray was on the stand this morning. He testified that the only reason the Colonel gave him for his discharge was that he was incompatible.

Colonel Ingersoll, counsel for Gray, at this point developed something of a sen-sation. He led Mr. Gray up to the point where he said he had proven there was no ground of incompatibility save one, and that when on one occasion Mr. Gray refused to do something the Colonel had asked to do.

Mr. Gray said that he received a letter on July 28, 1888, from Colonel Shepard, who was then at Bar Harbor, enclosing a check for \$5,000. He produced the letter, but ex-Judge Noah Davis, counsel for Colonel Shepard, objected to it being put in evidence, Colonel Ingersoil said that he wanted to show that the only reason for the breaking the contract was because Mr. Gray refused to attempt to bribe public officers at Colonel Shepard's request. The Judge overruled the objections, and Colonel Ingersoll read the letter, which, undated and unsigned was as follows:

'Commissions are not generally paid until the bill is collected. Fifteen per cent. is the usual advertising commission. In some rare cases higher rates may be paid. Undoubtedly 25 per cent, consideration would be very satisfactory. Do not have any trip up. Do not use the check until necessary. You may have \$20,000 added to the bill. Try them. They are weak and yield easily."

Witness said the men he was to bribe were Police Commissioners McClave and Stephen B. French.

Witness then detailed a conversation he had with Colonel Shepard on August 27th of the same year in reference to the letter. Colonel Shepard asked him, he said, if he got the letter. When witness said yes, the Colonel asked him if he burned it, and told him he should always burn things of that kind and not tear them up. According to the witness Colonel Shepard said:

"The commissioners are here now. You can go ahead." Witness said that he refused point blank. He had deposited the \$5,000 check in the Park National Bank to his own credit, and he gave Colonel Shepard his own check for the amount. The check he testified was to be used in bribing the commissioners to give advertising to the Mail and Ex-

Colonel Shepard was called to the wit-ness box, and denied that the \$5,000 check sent Gray was to go to either Commis-sioner McClave or Commissioner French, or any other commissioner, and in explanation said: "Before I went to Bar Harbor I had a conference with Mr. Gray about business generally. I said to him: Now the Mail and Express is essentially a Republican newspaper, the polling advertised in two papers. Can't we get Mr. Gray said he would undertake to get the advertising, and afterward Mr. Gray told me that he had learned that a certain firm of solicitors controlled the police advertising. He said that for \$5,000 we could get the contract, and I sent the \$5,000 from Bar Harbor. It was to be used, of course, in paying the commission of the firm of the solicitors as advertising agents. Afterwards, when I had occasion to speak to Gray about a dere-liction of duty, he said: I have got a letter of yours that will take care of me and prevent you making any changes. He gave me to understand that it was the Bar Harbor letter. I told him that that gave him no hold over me, and demanded its return as a confidential epistle. He said he had torn it up and thrown it in the waste casket. I said that was no way to destroy papers. After Gray was discharged his counsel, ex-Judge Ditten-hoffer, threatened me with the publication of the letter, and offered to give it to me if I would settle the threatened suit.

Gray has tried to blackmail me." The letter of dismissal that he wrote Gray was read. In it the Colonel informed Gray that he had been a dismal fallure, that he was "too flashy and fickle," that "his father and his mother would be glad to have him back with them again, and that the climate in New York did not agree with him."

Chili Has No Love for Egan Yet. VALPARAISO, Dec. 12.—The news of the ratification by the United States of

At 4 o'clock the court adjourned till to-

the protocol relating to claims was received with pleasure in Santiago. is hoped by the Government that the appointment of arbitrators will be left to Mr. Cleveland. The press of Valparaiso and Santiago

contain bitter comments on the return of Minister Egan. They say his coming back after the exposure of his character during the recent campaign shows that he is devoid of shame. They call on the Government to show him scant courtesy.

#### Loewe & Co.'s Guns Defended. BERLIN, Dec. 12.-Chancellor Caprivi

came to the defense of Loewe & Co., the Hebrew gun manufacturers, in the Reichstag to-day. He declared the quality of the rifles used in the German army, cluding those supplied by Loewe, theroughly good. Has Satolli Been Recalled?

### NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Rumors have reached this city that Mgr. Satelli has been

recalled by the Pope because of his re-cent address on the school question. The text of the decument or the publishing of it, one or the other, or both, it was displeased Leo. Failed to Unseat Redmond.

#### DUBLIN, Dec. 12.-The Anti-Parnellites have been defeated in their attempt to

unseat William Redmond, a member for East Clare. The contest was on intimida-Mrs. Maybrick Improving.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- Advices from the

#### Working prison show Mrs. Maybrick to be improved in condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina Increasing cloudiness, with rain late Tuesday afternoon or Tuesday night, east winds,

WEATHER FORECAST.

day afternoon or Tuesday night, east winds, slightly warmer.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast—A storm of considerable energy, accompanied by heavy rainfall, has developed in Texas during the day, moving slowly northeastwardly, and is new centered in extreme northern Texas. Fair weather has prevailed in all the other districts. The storm [will probably coutinue northeast, with heavy rainfalls in Central Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys.